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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/037,435	12/31/2001	David M. Read	55290US002	4823

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EXAMINER

ALEXANDER, LYLE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1743

DATE MAILED: 06/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/037,435	Applicant(s) READ, DAVID M.	
	Examiner Lyle A. Alexander	Art Unit 1743	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 and 38-58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 and 38-58 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-27 and 38-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

All of the independent claims contain the limitations or a similar paraphrase "... one salt of a transition metal and the at least one colorant ... wherein the at least one salt of a transition metal is not the at least one colorant ...". This phrase is confusing because the first portions claims a metal salt/colorant and the latter portions states the metal salt is not part of the colorant. Are there two different metal salts contemplated ?

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-27 and 38-58 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-12 of U.S.

Patent No. 6,790,411. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both are directed to a hydrogen peroxide indicator and method of use using the same indicator compositions. However, the instant claims now require a salt of a transition metal. In the absence of a showing of unexpected results, because the same results are achieved from the indicator alone or with the salt of a transition metal, one having ordinary skill in the art would have expected the newly claimed salt to be non-essential to achieve the reaction and thus within the skill of the art as a result effective variable (In re Boesch (205 USPQ 215)).

Claims 1-27 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-9 of copending Application No. 10/890,612. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both are directed to the same composition for hydrogen peroxide detection. However, the instant claims now require a salt of a transition metal. In the absence of a showing of unexpected results, because the same results are achieved from the indicator alone or with the salt of a transition metal, one having ordinary skill in the art would have expected the newly claimed salt to be non-essential to achieve the reaction and thus within the skill of the art as a result effective variable (In re Boesch (205 USPQ 215)).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

he following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-27 and 38-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Barrett (USP 5,955,025).

Barrett teach a colorimetric composition placed on a binder/support that indicating hydrogen peroxide. The composition includes copper diazo dyes that have been read on the claimed diazo colorant combined with a copper salt. See the specification as well as claims 4,16,20 or 25 for the teaching of the copper diazo dye.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patel.

See the appropriate paragraph of the 6/17/05 Office action.

Patel is silent to the addition of a copper salt.

In the absence of a showing of unexpected results, because the same results are achieved from the indicator alone or with the copper salt, one having ordinary skill in the art would have expected the newly claimed salt to be non-essential ingredient because indistinguishable result are achieved from Patel and the instant claims. The addition of a copper salt would have been a result effective variable to achieve the expected results of buffering (In re Boesch (205 USPQ 215)) .

Claims 1-27 and 38-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kirkof et al. (USP 6,488,890), WO 98/58683 or Amhof et al.(USP 6,238,623).

See the appropriate paragraph of the 6/17/05 Office action.

Kirkof et al. (USP 6,488,890), WO 98/58683 and Amhof et al.(USP 6,238,623) are silent to the addition of a copper salt.

In the absence of a showing of unexpected results, because the same results are achieved from the indicator alone or with the copper salt, one having ordinary skill in the art would have expected the newly claimed salt to be non-essential ingredient because indistinguishable result are achieved by Kirkof et al. (USP 6,488,890), WO 98/58683 or Amhof et al.(USP 6,238,623) and the instant claims. The addition of a copper salt

would have been a result effective variable to achieve the expected results of buffering
(In re Boesch (205 USPQ 215)) .

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3/10/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants' remarks concerning the Obviousness-Type Double Patenting rejections were not convincing. The instant amendments have not significantly changed the scope of the invention such that these rejections are rendered moot. The Office maintains the rejections of record.

Applicants' state Barrett fails to teach or suggest the claimed use of a transition metal salt with either an inorganic anion or "... selected from the group consisting of ...". The Office maintains Barrett teaches copper diazo indicators that are indistinguishable from the instant claims.

Applicants' traverse the remainder of the rejections under 35 USC 103 making the above argument presented for Barrett. The Office maintains these other references all teach copper indicators that are indistinguishable from those claimed here.

Applicants have pointed out portions of the specification that show unexpected results of certain indicators with certain metal salts. If these specific examples were claimed, they would define over the art of record.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lyle A. Alexander whose telephone number is 571-272-1254. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill Warden can be reached on 571-272-1267. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Lyle A Alexander
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1743